

THE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF GARDNER SYNDROME MANIFESTATION IN THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION: A CASE REPORT

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HIRURŠKA INTERVENCIJA GARDNEROVOG SINDROMA MANIFESTOVANOG U MAKSILOFACIJALNOJ REGIJI: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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APSTRAKT

Gardner syndrome is a rare autosomal-dominant genetic disorder, considered a variant of familial adenomatous polyposis. It is characterized by intestinal polyposis and various bone and soft-tissue tumors, including osteomas, epidermal and dermal cysts, lipomas and fibromas. Intestinal polyps have high potential to become malignant, and the screening of intestinal lesions is mandatory. Maxillofacial manifestations, such as jaw osteomas, odontomas, dental abnormalities and soft tissue tumors frequently precede the intestinal manifestations. Thus, maxillofacial surgeons and dental practitioners may have important role in early detection of Gardner syndrome. In this case report we present a 22 year old male patient who was referred to maxillofacial surgeon due to osteoma of the mandible. After obtaining clinical and radiological examinations, as well as data from family history, Gardner syndrome was suspected, which was later confirmed after gastroenterological examination.

Keywords: gardner syndrome, extraintestinal manifestation, mandible osteoma, treatment

INTRODUCTION

Gardner syndrome (GS) is a rare autosomal-dominant genetic disorder characterized by multiple colorectal polyps and various types of tumors of the skin, bones and glands (1-4). People affected by GS have a high risk of developing colorectal cancer at an early age as well as other familial adenomatous polyps related cancers: small bowel, stomach, pancreas, thyroid, central nervous system, liver, bile ducts, and adrenal gland. Extraintestinal symptoms of GS include dental abnormalities, odontogenic tumors, osteomas, various skin abnormalities such as epidermoid cysts, fibromas, lipomas and desmoid tumors (4).

SAŽETAK

Gardnerov sindrom je redak autozomno dominantni genetski poremećaj, varijanta familijarne adenomatozne polipoze. Karakteriše ga polipoza creva i različiti tumori kostiju i mekih tkiva, uključujući osteome, epidermalne i dermalne ciste, lipome i fibromatoze. Crevni polipi imaju visoki maligni potencijal, pa je redovna kontrola ovih lezija od strane gastroenterologa obavezna. Manifestacije u maksilofacijalnoj regiji, kao što su osteomi vilice, odontomi, zubne abnormalnosti i tumori mekog tkiva često prethode crevnim manifestacijama. Dakle, maksilofacijalni hirurzi i stomatolozi mogu imati važnu ulogu u ranom otkrivanju Gardnerovog sindroma. U ovom slučaju prikazujemo 22-godišnjeg muškog pacijenta koji je upućen na pregled maksilofacijalnog hirurga zbog osteoma donje vilice. Na osnovu kliničkog i radiološkog pregleda, kao i na osnovu anamnestičkih podataka, dijagnostikovano je Gardnerov sindrom, što je potvrđeno nakon pregleda gastroenterologa

Ključne reči: gardnerov sindrom, ekstraintestinalna manifestacija, mandibularni osteom, lečenje



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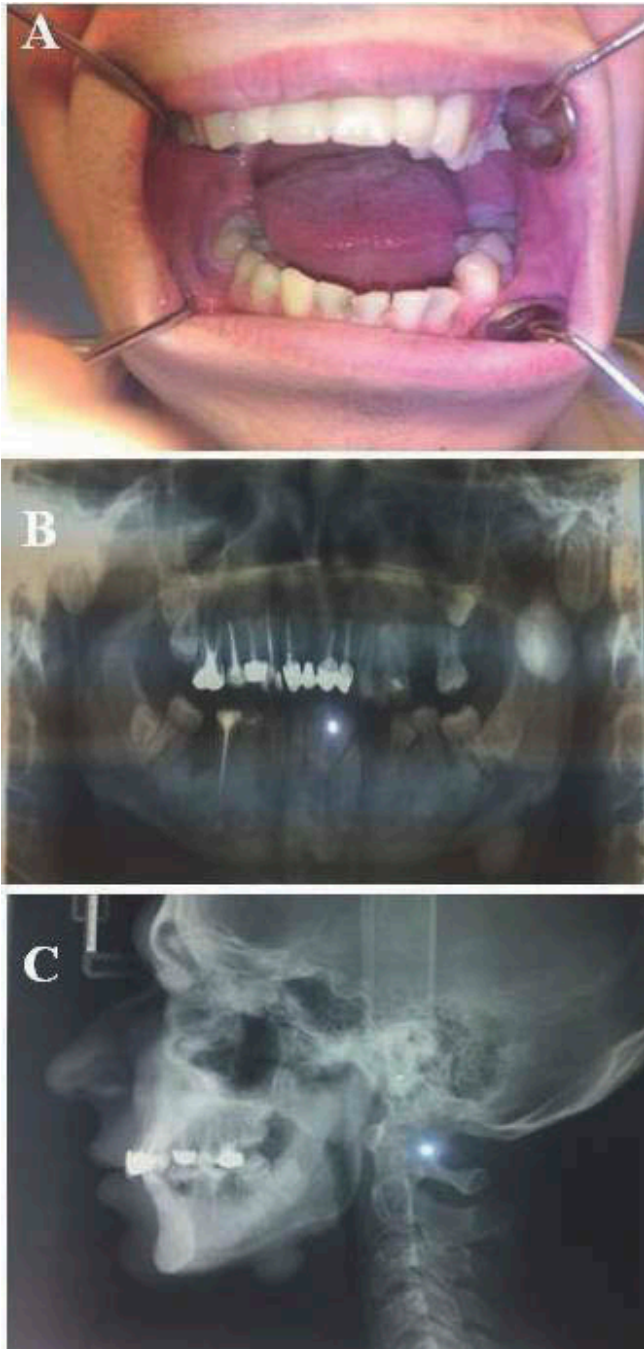


Figure 1. A. An intraoral appearance of patient; B. Panoramic radiograph showing multiple osteomas, impacted teeth, odontomas and diffuse sclerosis throughout the mandibular body; C. Profile view of the skull

Although there is no cure for GS, management options are available to reduce the risk of cancer. Thus colectomy is advised when more than 20 polyps are detected (6). Dental abnormalities may be treated, osteomas and epidermoid/dermoid tumors may be removed when causing cosmetic or functional disabilities (1, 2).

The aim of this case report is to present patient with GS and to discuss management of maxillofacial manifestations and need for screening intestinal lesions.

REPORT OF A CASE

A 22-year-old male was referred to the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery at Military Academy, Belgrade, Serbia, for the management of mandible osteomas and odontomas as well as dermoid cysts on the neck. In the patient's family history we found out that the patient mother died due to the colon carcinoma and that his sister has similar symptoms.

A panoramic radiograph showed the presence of multiple round radiopaque lesions in the mandible (corpus, ramus and condyle on the left side), impacted teeth and multiple odontomas in both maxilla and the mandible. There was a diffuse bone sclerosis throughout the mandibular body (Fig 1).

The patient main complaint was of cosmetic nature and the visually irregularity of the face. An initial clinical examination showed a hard palpable nodular formation along the left mandibular angle and in the temporomandibular joint region, each measuring approximately 1,5-2 cm in diameter. On palpation, the lesions were adherent to the bone, hard, well limited, and nonadherent to the skin. There were no dysfunction of the temporomandibular joints. The mouth opening was normal. Intraoral examination revealed partial edentulous maxilla and mandible, rotated and inclined teeth as well as multiple caries lesions. Examination of the neck revealed an dermoid cyst in the left supraclavicular region, measuring approximately 2 cm in diameter, well limited on palpation, nonadherent to deeper tissues and movable.

The excision of the osteomas of the left mandible condyle was performed via intraoral approach. Each osteoma measured approximately 1,5 cm. Histopathologic examination revealed a dense, acellular compact lamellar bone with minimal marrow spaces and rare irregular Haversian canals. The postoperative course was uneventful.

The patient was instructed that he and his family members need an examination for possible intestinal lesions and genetical testing. Because the suspicion the patient had GS, the gastroenterologist indicated colonoscopy which revealed multiple polyps in the colon and colectomy was indicated.

DISCUSSION

GS is considered a variant of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), in which various extracolonic manifestations develop. GS is caused by mutations in a portion of the APC gene (codons 1403 and 1578) that differs from classic FAP (codons 169-1600) (7). In all untreated patients, cancer of the large intestine develops before the age of 40 (8). This has implication for all family members if the diagnosis is positive. Although there is no cure for GS, people affected must undergo screening for the polyps and associated intestinal tumors to permit early diagnosis and treatment. Standard screening regimens include:



- Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy every one to two years, beginning at age ten to 12 years. Once polyps are detected, colonoscopy is recommended annually until colectomy;
- Esophagogastroduodenoscopy beginning by age 25 and repeated every one to three years;
- Thyroid evaluation beginning in the late teenage years;
- Screening for desmoid tumors and hepatoblastoma (8-11).

Genetic testing is the most efficient mode of identifying gene mutations in family members and should be assessed before the initiation of regular endoscopic screening (12). Screening colonoscopy should begin at age 10-12 years for patients with proven APC mutations (13). A colectomy is usually recommended when multiple advanced polyps are identified.

The prognosis for people with GS depends on the presence of malignant alteration of colonic polyps and the age of diagnosis (14). By the fourth decade of life more than 95% of affected people have polyps (10). The polyps rapidly increase in number and without colectomy the colon cancer is inevitable (8). Thus, early diagnosis and management are mandatory. Osteomas in the facial bones and cranium are found in about 25% of patients affected by GS and frequently precede the diagnosis of colon polyps, which is important for early detection (15, 16). The most common localizations of osteomas are cranial vault and mandible (4, 17). Osteomas may be removed for cosmetic reasons, usually do not cause medical problems and do not become malignant.

The oral and maxillofacial manifestations of GS can show up before intestinal lesion polyposis which potentiate the role of maxillofacial surgeons in early diagnosis of GS (4). Various orofacial manifestations may be treated if there are cosmetic or functional issues. Dental abnormalities such as impacted teeth, malpositioned teeth, orthodontic anomalies may be treated surgically and orthodontically. Surgical treatment of dental abnormalities usually consists of surgical removal of supernumerary and impacted teeth and extirpation of odontogenic tumors. Surgeons should have in mind that there may be increased difficulty of teeth extraction in GS patients because of the dense nature of the alveolar bone and hypercementosis (2). The skin abnormalities associated with Gardner syndrome are mainly of cosmetic concern and do not become malignant (1).

To conclude, maxillofacial surgeons and dental practitioners may have important role in early detection of Gardner syndrome since osteomatous and various dental lesions frequently precede intestinal manifestations of this rare syndrome. Furthermore, these patients as well as their family members should be instructed for genetical testing and screening for intestinal lesions due to the fact that all affected patients develop intestinal polyps which become malignant in high percentage.

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